On some new Forms of Trichopterous Insects from New Zealand; with a List of the Species known to inhabit those Colonies. By ROBERT M'LACHLAN, F.L.S., Sec. Ent. Soc.

(PLATE II.) [Read May 7, 1868.]

With the idea of stimulating entomologists in our New-Zealand colonies to further observation of their yet little-known insect-fauna, I have the honour to submit to the Society a few descriptions of new forms of Trichoptera, chiefly collected for me in the Canterbury settlement by my kind friend R. W. Fereday, Esq., who has been a resident there for several years; at the same time I have put together a list of the New-Zealand species, so far as they are at present known—premising, however, that this list probably does not represent one-tenth part of what actually exist. The few species hitherto collected show a marked generic, and perhaps in some cases specific, identity with the meagre material yet procured from New Holland.

I have elsewhere, more than once, called attention to the apparent absence in the southern hemisphere of the great typical Trichopterous families—Phryganidæ and Limnephilidæ. Certainly they have not yet been found in New Zealand or New Holland. But Chili possesses at least one species of the latter family; for, according to information received from Herr Brauer, the Vienna Museum contains an insect from Chili which is apparently a Limnephilus, and which that gentleman refers to Phryganea impluviata of Blanchard (in Gay's 'Historia Fisica')—though, from the imperfect description of that insect, it had seemed to me to pertain to the family Phryganidæ near Agrypnia. Parallel cases are well known, inasmuch as Argynnis, amongst Butterflies, and Carabus, in Beetles, reappear in Chili, though absent in the vast regions of tropical America.

Family SERICOSTOM1DÆ.

Genus Olinx, n. g.

Head—antennæ slightly shorter than the wings, stout; the basal joint very long and thick, fringed beneath with long and strong hairs: vertex small, with very long hairs at the sides turned inwards: maxillary palpi apparently two-jointed, curved over the face, short and subcylindrical; the apex furnished with a tuft of very long hairs, which extend to the middle of the basal joint of